ARMY BILL NEGOTIATIONS.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO COMPROMISE THE PARTY DIFFERENCES.

The Opposition Feels Sure that Dissolution Is at Hand-The Emperor Thinks It Is Time to Reorganize the Parties on More Modern Lines-Ahlwardt Is Becoming a

Bore-Blamarck Glad He Is Out of Office.

BERLIN. April 10 .- The week has been passed in unavailing attempts to compromise the dir-ferences between Government and opposition parties. As Deputy Groeber, secretary of the Army Bill Commission, has been instructed to amplify and revise the Commission's report, there will be a few days more in which the Government may try to avert a dissolution of Parliament. Eight days will clapse before the bill will be before the Reichstag, and it is possible that still longer delay may be ob-tained by the compromise elements en both

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeifung published early in the week a semi-official article which gave rise to many reports that after all an understanding would be reached without a dissolution. The article said that the people were anxious to have the Army bill question settled, and that the Reichstag would not dare defy the national will. Then the Munich Aligemeine Zeitung (Bismarckian) announced that a compromise had been effected by Chancellor Caprivi with the Cler-icals. The basis of the arrangement was said to be the reduction of the Government's demand for men by 10,000, the granting of a legal two-years' term for all branches of the service, and the increase of the military budget according to an installment plan covoring several years. Finally the Hammerger Correspondent (semi-official) again formulated a compromise proposal which the opposition might make acceptable to the Government. If the deputies would concede an increase of the proposal, the Chancellor might be willing to abandon the plan for new formations of the foot artillery and to make a few other minor alterations in the bill. These suggestions, however, elicited no responses from the party

The Chancellor, meantime, was negotiating mentary leader of the more aristeratic and loyal wing of the Clericals. Huene met Caprivi in the most pacific spirit, and an arrangement seemed certain. After a long conference be tween them on Thursday it was in fact reported that the bargain had been closed, and such was the case as far as the two negotiators were concerned. Upon sounding his party, however, Huene found that he could count upon the support of only some twenty Clerical deputies, or less than a fifth of the Clerical strength in the Reichstag. Moreover, Cardinal Kopp, fresh from the l'apal presence in Rome and the imperial presence in Berlin, suddenfy withdrew the influence which he had been exerting in favor of an understanding between Clericals and Government. This action had all the more weight as it was attributed directly to a communication from the Vations. After learning that Cardinal Kopp bad accomplished nothing toward strengthening the Government and was likely to widen the split in the Clerical party, th Pope is said to have instructed him to hold aloof entirely from the negotiations or to interfere only to preserve the unity of the Ciericals. In whose political influence the Pope finds a guarantee that Germany will not join Italy unconditionally in crushing all hope of the restoration of his temporal power. The unexpected shrinkage in the support which Huene was able to offer led to the abandonment of the negotiations between Government and Clericals, for even with the twenty or twenty-five Clerical Deputies willing to follow Huene the vote for the Army bill would have been far from a majority.

Yesterday the failure of the negotiations

was admitted frankly, and the irreconciliables feel strenger than ever. The opposition leaders are now sure that the dissolution is at band, and discuss anxiously the probable of the Emperor and Chancellor for the days following the election of a new Reich

From the first the Emperor has avowed his belief that the present parties have outlived the issues which gave rise to their organizations, and that the time has come for them to be reformed on more modern lines. Several of his Ministers, notably Dr. Miquel, are of the same opinion. The Agrarian, Anti-Semitic, and Independent Clerical movements are regarded as the gradual disintegration of the parties in which they have served. The dissolution of the Reichstag, all acknowledge, would facilitate this disintegration greatly.

The Reichstag to be returned by the next general election both Chancellor and Empero believe will be distinguished by the absence of the strong solid phalanxes which the part; leaders have been able to hold as clubs over the Government. If one dissolution should not break up the old parties a second or a third dissolution would be expected to realize

Beeter Ahlwardt is becoming a bore as well as a Parliamentary nuisance. He is now proposing a petition to appoint a commission to inquire into his charges against high Government officials. He asserts, as usual that he can present sufficient evidence to warrant an inquiry. The Social Democrats are about the only persons who even consider his proposal, and they refuse to commit themselves to its support before he produces some thing more than a rehash of the documents already shown by him.

The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes an authorized statement that Prince Biamarck. nstead of regretting his retirement, is now more grateful than ever before for all relief from the responsibility of office, and does not bel the slightest desire to become involved in the present embarrassment of the Government. The Prince still maintains, adds the statement, his right to criticise the actions of the Government and its Ministers.

Count Herbert Bismarck has begun vigorously his electoral campaign in the Schoen nauson district. The Agrarians are supporting him enthusiastically, and the lindicals, who at first expected to retain their hold on the district, now admit that they are likely to

The International Sanitary Conference in Dresden closed yesterday without accomplishing things at all commensurate with its pretensions. The convention, which must atified in Berlin within six months, proposes regulations of the passage of persons, goods, and latters between countries infected with holers, while affirming the principle that the hampering of international traffic must be avoided as much as possible. This convention was signed by the delegates of Germany. Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium, Italy, the Metherlands, Russia, and Switzerland. The ogates of Great Britain, Spain. Roumania. and Turkey will refer the matter to their Governments. Questions of quarantine concern-ing Turkey, Asia Minor, and Porsia were reerred to a special conference, which will be called to meet in Paris. The vital question of quarantine at the mouths of the Danube was left unsettled, the Conference having recommended merely that Roumania make the peried of detention three days.

Prince Alfred, eldest son of the Duke of

Edinburgh, has entered the First Foot Guards n Potsdam as Lieutenant. This step was taken to qualify him for sovereign rights in Saxe-Coburg, Since the Duke of Edinburgh trained as a purely German prince. He has tended the schools in Coburg and Munich. has heard lectures in the Munich University. now will serve in the imperial army. He has the rooms in the Potsdam Castle formerly occupied by the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Emperor William went to the Lustgarten slown up with dynamite. Each time the blast alled to do more than tear deep fissures in the massive structure. The men were busy

putting in a third charge of dynamite when the tower collapsed. Five soldiers were buried in the ruins. Two hours later the removal of the débris revealed them crouching almost unin-jured under an unbroken ledge near the foun-

dation of the tower.

The police of North German cities are looking for Theodore Deitmann, a German American who, according to circumstances, gives San Francisco, New York, or Chicago as his place of residence. Detimann professes to be a journalist. The police say that he recently forged the calling card of Prof. Schweninger. Bismarck's physician, and used the forgery to obtain money through a messenger from Dr.

Buzzi. Schweninger's assistant.
The Hamburg police will allow the Socialists to hold their May Day procession and meeting on Mar 7. The Altona police have forbidden all May Day demonstrations. Signs of the revival of the friendship between

the negotiations for the commercial treaty each continues to accede to the wishes of the other. Even the performance of Alexander of Servia has not perturbed the Foreign Office. and the high officials express merely the hope that Servia may prosper under Russian influ-Dr. Oscar Meyer, formerly of San Francisco and now of Sonnenburg, attracted much attention at the Berlin Congress of Surgeons

by describing a new method for curing diseases of certain bones. He advocated the filling of the bone affected by disease with copper amalgam and cited several cases in which he had applied this treatment with Buccess. William Walter Phelos has received from

President Cleveland a letter, thanking him for the zeal and success with which he has discharged the duties of United States Min-

VERDUS " FILSTAFF."

King Humbert Presents the Composer to the Audlence.

Rome, April 16.-Verdi's "Falstaff" heard by a Roman audience for the first time at the Costanzi Theatre last evening. The house was crowded. King Humbert, who had providusly been in the theatre only on state occasions, was present with Queen Margaret. At the end of the first act Verdi came out before the curtain in response to repeated calls. His appearance had a magical effect upon the

His appearance had a magical effect upon the audience. Every man and womanarose, cheering, applauding, and waving hats and hand-kerchiefs.

After the second act the King invited Verdito the royal box. As Verdientered the lox the King took his hand and then led him forward not the full view of the audience. The scene that followed the first act was repeated. The composer acknowledged the choers and ories of "Long live Verdi? with bows and smiles, which svoked further demonstrations. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the singers could proceed with the opera.

After the performance most of the audience followed Verdi? scarringe to his hotel, and remained for some time, cheering and shouting. Long dive Verdi? The municipal authorities have offered him the freedom of the city, and have decided to name a street after him.

THE BRITISH DOCKERS.

LONDON, April 10.-Thousands of dockers and other riverside workers met in Fast London this afternoon to consider what attitude Chairman Edwards made the first speech. He said that he was bitterly opposed to the imsaid that he was bitterly opposed to the immediate ordering of a general strike at all ports of the United hingdom, as had been proposed in the resolution massed yesterday by the conference of seventy-six delegates from dock indorers' unions. A conference of waterside delegates from all parts of the United hingdom, he said, had been called to meet in London to-morrow and determine upon a course of action. He appealed to the meeting to await the event of this conference, not to take an independent and uncertain step, and not to strike unless a general strike should be ordered.

He was authorized to quote the opinion of John Eurasthat no strike should be instituted before the conference had discussed the matter.

A NEW IDEA IN HOME RULE.

Proposal to Let Ulater Be Governed by the British Parliament.

LONDON, April 17 .- A story has been current for two or three days that several members of the Cabinet favor a plan by which a choice between government by a Dublin Parliament and government by the British Parliament shall be granted to Ulster.

A provision to this effect, having been approved by the Irish leaders, would be inserted in the Home Rule bill. The Standard says of the plan:

the plan:
"The majority of the Ulster members would oppose it, because the Protestant minority elsewhere in Iroland would be left to the morey of an Irish Parliament."

versity as godless institutions, dangerous to the faith of Catholic students. The Irish Catholics, he said, had long been fighting for their rights in educational matters, and never would be satisfied until they enjoyed perfect equality with other denominations.

waists were long crimson sashes with golden fringe, and on their breasts was wrought in gold the lion of St. Mark.

One of the gondoliers had a fine baritone voice, and sang dramatically snatches from Verdi's operas. The water was very rough at first, but the gondolias stanchly rode the biggest swells without spraying a passenger.

At Blackwell's Island the river became placid as a pond. Thence to the foot of 134th street the graceful boats glided amoothly and so swiftly that they outstripped a fassy little steam hunch that tried to keep along gide of them. The trip from the Battery to 134th street, a distance of nearly ten miles, was made in an hour and a haif.

The gondoliers have their boats under perfect control, and can swing them around as if they were on a pivot. One of the men has won three times the first prize at the municipal regatts which is held in Venice every July.

The gondolas are now moored at the house of the tiramercy Boat Ciub. They are 34 feet in length, ti teet in breadth, and about 2 feet above the water line. Mr. Ellero is arranging with a prominent summer resort to place them in service this season.

NEW HAVEN, April 16 .- It was announced to day that the judges for the next Yale-Harvard debate, which will be held in this city on May 2, will be President Gates of Amherst College, President Low of Columida and Prof. R. M. Bmith of Columbia College, Chaqueey M. Depew will preside.

Morgan A Brothers' storage warenusses, 232, 234, 226 west 47th at . near Bloodway — separate forms for furniture, bargans 46. Moring in dity or country. Telephone 119 38th 85.—446.

CHICAGO'S POLLUTED WATER

THE LONDON "LANCETS" CAREFUL EXAMINATION,

Ignorance and Indifference Have Made the Admirable Natural Supply B Source of Contamination—The Only Sofety is in Bolling and the Careful Use of Filters. THE SUN of April 8 printed a cable despatch from London which contained, in about 1,000 words, a synopsis of the report of the sanitary commission of inquiry concerning the water supply of Chicago which was sent out by the

Laucet, the leading English medical journal. plaint of this synopsis and have said that it was a garbled and unfair digest of the report. In vestorday's English mall the first copies o the Lancet containing the report in full reached New York. Germany and Russia multiply almost daily. In

The report occupies sixteen and a half pages of the Laucet and contains nearly 30,000 words, with numerous tables showing the results of the various chemical analyses made by the experts employed by the Lance'. It would take about two pages of THE SUN to give the entire report, which contains in the fullest detail careful accounts of every act on the part of the Lancet's agents in Chicago and

its exports in London.

The Lauerf begins with an apology for what it seems to think may be said to be an inter-ference with other people's business, and justifles its inquiry into Chicago's sanitation by telling how a member of the Lancet staff who was travelling in America stopped in Chicago and read in the local newspapers some very severe criticisms of the condition of the city from a sanitary view-point, and of the condition of the city's water. The Lancet ing an examination. He found enough to satisfy him that the newspaper accounts were justified. He made arrangements with an agent in Chicago who would follow up his inquiries, and returned to London. In view of the fact that many Englishmen contemplate visiting the World's Fair this summer, the Lan-

the fact that many Englishmen contemplate visiting the World's Fair this summer, the Langer recognized that the sanitation of Chicago had become a matter of possibily life and death to thousands of its fellow countrymen, as it culis them and immediately set about making the careful and extended inquiry of which this report is the result.

The cabled synopsis of the Lancet's report which has been termed unjust by the Chicago newspapers made out not so much of an indictment against thicago's city Government as against its water. But the full report rather reverses the thing, and the indictment, in which there are several counts, is found against the dovernment and the people of Chicago. The chief counts are carelessness about matters of vital importance and indifference to a state of affairs which the Lancet terms appailing.

The report begins with an explicit account of the careful preparations for the tests and egaminations which the commissioners of the Lancet made. The first step to obtain the full-ext available information concerning the systems of Chicago's drainage and water supplemented by an exact report of the drainage system and water supply of Chicago for Mail and 1841. This was afterward supplemented by an exact report of the drainage system and water supply of Chicago for Mail and 1841. This was afterward supplemented by an exact report of the drainage system and water supply of Chicago furnished through the Mayor by the City Engineer and the Health Department officials.

While this work of collecting information was going on, the work of collecting samples of water for maps as also under way. In order that there might be no mistake about the provision of suitable bottles two packing cases were prepared in London and shipped to the Chicago agent who was to collect the samples. The bottles were of green transparent glass of eighty-ounce capacity, with glass stoupers.

to the Chicago agent who was to collect the samples. The bottles were of green transparent glass of eight-ounce capacity, with glass stoppers. They were thoroughly cleansed and air dried, and the stoppers were tied on with parchment and scaled with the Lancet seal before being packed in the case. Each bottle was made to it in a box lined with taize and padded with cetton wool. The life was also fitted with padding, in which the stopper, neck, and shoulder of the bottle were firmly combedded. The boxes were perfectly square, and twelve of them fitted exactly into an inner case, which was closed by means of a lid fastened with screws. The outer case was provided, as was also the lid, with rubber buffers to prevent shaking. The outer case were firmly screwed down and the corners were bound with metal caps. The Lancet report

Brimly screwed down and the corners were bound with metal caps. The Lancet report says:

"So business-like did these empty, bettles appear that the Custom House examiner at Chicago sent for the consignee and demanded of him what kind of gas-he was importing into the United States. It seems that the Mckinley tariff had not imposed a cuty on London atmosphere even when bottled. So the bottles passed in with their contents duty free."

The bottles were accompanied by a piece of apparatus to be used in sinking and illing them and also by minute directions for their manipulation in the operation. This apparatus consisted of a tie holder shaped like a flucket, into which the bottle was made fast by means of a wire strap which passed over its shoulder. The glass stopper was removed and a cork was substituted. In the cork was a hook to which a cord was attached. A weight attached to the bottom of the tin bucket sufficed to sink the apparatus to the desired of the The stopper was then unlied out of

small be granted to Uniter.

A provision to this effect, having bean and a provision to this effect, having bean and a provision to this effect, having bean as a provision of the total transport of the United The Nanderland of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the United States of the Landson of the Control of the Con

chance with the expert chemists who analyzed it.

"Still," says the Lancet" when all due allowance is made for this circumstance, it is a surprising fact that water taken from the lake over the dumping grounds was of a quality, says for its suspended matter, superior to that of the ordinary london water supply, and as the suspended matter could all be removed by filtration, it is plain that even at this point the lake, under favorable conditions, will supply water which wants nothing but the must ordinary treatment to render it fit for any and every domestic purpose.

"We congratulate the rebule of Chicago that they have an illimitable water

In the Spring

Many people are troubled with dizziness, dull-ness, unpleasant taste in the morning, and that "fired feeling." Pimples, boils and other manifestations of impure blood also

appear, annoying and depressing.

all such sufferers we earnestly urge a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No preparation ever received such unanimous praise for its success as a Spring Medicine. It cures acrofula, sait rheum, and every other evidence of impure blood. It overcomes that "tired feeling" and all other debility.



Mr. Geo. W. Treist Coloma, Wia

All Run Down.

A Puzzling Case-How Health was Restored.

Gained from 130 to 178 Pounds. "A faw years ago my health failed me, and consulted several physicians. Not one could clearly diagnose my case and their medicine ailed to give re lef. After much persuasion I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have From an all run down condition I have been restored to good health. Formerly I weighed

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

135 pounds; now I balance the scales at 176 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a great benefit to me, and I have recommended it to friends, who realize good results by its use." -GEO. W. TWIST, Coloma, Waushara Co., Wis. Hood's Pills cure liver ilis, sick headache.

supply which needs nothing but good management to render it all that could be desired.

"In one way," goes on the Langel, "this great boon his proved a bano to the people of Chicago. For, having so superb a water supply, they have used it as they found it, and consequently their very extensive water works are designed simply with a view to jumping and in no way to treating by filtration the water of the lake. Unfiltered this water is quite unfit for drinking by reason of its suspended matter; hence the security of Chicago against a serious outstreak of epidemic disease depends entirely upon the care with which the water is purified before use by means of domestic filters. This is the weak spot in the city's armor, and to this we desire in the most effective manner possible to draw the serious attention of both the citizens and of the urban authorities. The matter is one of capital importance to visitors to the city.

"Our specimens include two samples of filtered lake water. These should have been beyond repreach yet both were found to contain suspended matter in great abundance. This filtered water had in both cases been cooled by the admixture of pollutedice.

"Ne words are necessary to prove this is a foolish and mischlevous practice. It is fraught with peril at any time, and capable at the present members of mortality, show that Chicago suffered from typhold fever nearly eight times as much as London in 1810, and nearly twolve times as much as London in 1810, and nearly twolve times as much as London in the strongest terms the advice to drink no water which has been cooled in contact with ice; to the people of Chicago we appent to provide a supply of water free from the repreach."

It is impossible in a brief digest such as this must be to give any adequate idea of the thoroughness and scope of the chemical analyses made by the Lance's experts. Each sample was divided, and the two parts were analyzed in separate laboratories. Yet in every case the results of the analyses agreed to the second place of decima "Now," says the Lance!, "as these results are expressed in grains per gallon, the effect of that statement is that the two analyses yielded results which agreed to one part in seven millions. It is as if two surveyors measuring a distance of 100 miles were to obtain the same result to a single inch, and were to repeat the operation fourteen different times in as many different places, always with the same startling coincidence of results."

As one result of the analysis, the samples of Chicago water were divided into these four characteristic groups:

1. Water expressiver and grossly fouled with sewage

CHARACTERISE GROUPS:

I. Water extensively and grossly fouled with sewage and other smin at matter.

II. Water decidedity pointed.

III. Water still polluted, but to a less extent.

IV. Water generally of good quanty and organically pure. The samples in Group I, were taken from the river near the stock yards; those in Group II. I from the river near the junction of the Y branches; those in Group IV. I from the mouth of the river and the lake. Of these groups the Lancer's report says:

"Group I.—Words would hardly describe the filthy described of the samples defouging to this group. That very little change had taken place in these samples during their journer to the Labest laboratory was prefty evident (rom the fact that all evolved the disgusting odor of sniphuretted hydrogen—in fact, on removing the stoppers from the bottles bumbles of gas were seen to escape. On removing the smoll of sulphuretted hydrogen ly the addition of a solution of iodine to the water the residual smell was even of a more disgusting type. During the evaporation of the water to dryposs, for the estimation of the total solid matter, a sickening saisell, partly resembling bad glue and partly sewage, pervaded the atmosphere of the laboratory.

"Group II.—in the samples of Group II. the kind of pollution is precisely the same, but the constituents which represent this contamination are smaller in quantity. The smell emanating from the samples on opening in the laboratory was objectionable enough, and on evaporation of the waters the discussing smell of stale sewage was unmistakable. The character of the sugerended matter was similar to that contained in Group I. It was black and evolved a disagreemale smell on familian, and on evaporation of the waters the discussing smell of stale sewage was unmistakable. The character of the sugerended matter was similar to that contained in direct pollution occur to a less extent than in the proceeding group. The suspended and for matter in the waters of this group was less in quantity, but of the samples to dryness the same disgusting sewage odor was consensually to the mount of the constituents which are indical reports of the samples to dryness the same disgusting sewage of the indicator of the constituents which are indicators and the

WAS PETERSON MURDERED?

FIER A DISAPPEARANCE OF FOUR MONTHS HIS BODY IS FOUND.

He Was a Prosperous Farmer in Westport. Conn., and Turned from Religious Ways to Pay Too Much Attention to a Neighbor's Wile-Now a Warrant to Out for the Neighbor on a Churge of Murder.

Nonwalk, Conn., April 16,-The body of Gustavus Peterson, who was a prosperous milk-man, and the foreman of the big farm of Horace Staples at Westport, three miles from here, was found in the Saugatuck River, near the Railroad Bridge, Inte on Saturday afternoon. The body was covered with bruises. The knuckles of both hands were cut to the cones, and there was a cut on the back of the right hand. One of the thumbs was cut as though by a knife. The nose was broken

and the skull fractured.

Peterson disappeared early in December last under peculiar circumstances. He was about 45 years old, and had a wife and five children. He came to Westport about three years ago, and started in the milk business. He made money rapidly, and about a year and a haif ago took charge of Mr. Staples's big farm. When he came to Westport he was unknown, but he soon came to be regarded highly. He used to hold religious meetings in his house, and people from the adjoining villages which did not contain churches used to attend services there.

One of Peterson's best friends at that time was Alexander Johnson, a moulder, who has a business in Bridgeport and lives in Westport. Johnson has a handsome wife to whom Peterson became so attentive that his own wife quarrelled with him, and, it is said, threatened o leave him. A coolness also sprang up beween Peterson and Johnson. The former be ame more attentive than ever to Mrs. Johnson. It was after this that the re-ligious meetings in l'eterson's house ceased and Peterson began to frequent Billy Williams's saloon. Those of his friends who had been connected with him in the religious enterprise dropped him, and the man himself spent almost all of his spare time with Mrs. Johnson. Peterson and Johnson met several times in

Williame's saloon, and once or twice nearly came to blows. Last fall Mrs. Johnson began a suit for divorce against her husband, charging non-support and ill treatment. The suit was discontinued, however.

During all the time that freterson was attentive to Mrs. Johnson he was still living with his wife. Peterson's visits were made while Johnson was at his work in Bridgeport. Early in December last Peterson loft his house, telling his wife he would return shout midnight. He did not return, however, and until his bedy was pulled out of the river on Saturday nothing had been seen of him. He was seen on the evening he disappeared in Williame's saloon drinking. He left the saloon with a man named August Anderson. Mrs. Peterson hired detectives to look for her husband. Mrs. Johnson was closely questioned by the authorities, but she denied any knowledge of the man's whereabouts. Mrs. Peterson finally gave him up lor lost and put on mourning.

George Miles and W. P. Wobb were crossing the railroad bridge at shout 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon when Miles suddenly pointed to a black object coming down the river. They saw it was a man's body, and identified it as Feterson s. In the clothing \$1.50 in sliver, a lot of mik tickets, a jackknife, and an account book were found.

Mr. Peterson was sent for and a close examination of the wounds was made by Medical Examinor Lewis. Lewis said that the wounds showed beyond a doubt that the dead man had had a fight with somebody before he fell or was thrown into the river. All of the wounds showed beyond a doubt that the dead man had had a fight with somebody before he fell or was thrown into the river. All of the wounds showed herond a flout find him. His wife said that he was our, but was unable to say where he had gone. The authorities are alraid that he has run away.

The evi-ence against Johnson is said to be very strong. It is said that witnesses will ap-Williame's saloon, and once or twice nearly came to blows. Last fall Mrs. Johnson began

to serve it, but did not find him. His wife said that he was our, but was unable to say where he had gone. The authorities are afraid that he has run away.

The evi-lence against Johnson is said to be very strong. It is said that witnesses will appear before the Coroner's jury who will swear that they have heard Johnson say that he would "its" Feterson.

A warrant was issued for August Anderson on Saturday night and served this morning by Constable Allen. Anderson was the last man seen with I eterson. He is an axemaker employed in Bradley's factory and a frequenter of Williams's saloon. He made a statement yesterday to the effect that on the night of Peterson's disappearance he met the man in Westport, and they went to a saloon together. Peterson was drunk then, according to Andersons. The man wasted Anderson to go to Sangatock with nim.

"I refused to go," said Anderson yesterday. "I wanted to go," said Anderson in the saloon. Outside I left him suddenly, and the last I saw of him he was walking toward Saugatuck. I went right home."

Deputy Sheriff Driscoll, Constable Allen, and several others made a careful examination of the clothes this morning and discovered the marks of a rone or heavy cord around the Deputy Sheriii Driscoli, Constable Allen, and soversi others made a careful examination of the clothes this morning and discovered the marks of a rope or heavy cord around the back and breast of the coat. The inference drawn from this is that the man was first tied with a rope, attached to which was some leavy weight which anchored him to the Lottom. The coat was also covered with mud, showing that the hody had hain on the lottom of the river. There is a strong tide in the river, and unless the body was held back in some way it would have appeared before. There is not a house within half a mile of the place where the body was found, and unless the dead man was lured there or had some object in visiting such a spot the officials cannot account for his prosence in that place. That he was murdered, however, the authorities have no doubt.

SYRIAN TEXT OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

What Dr. Cyrus Adler Says of Prof. Harris's Discovery on Mount Sinal, WASHINGTON, April 161.-Much interest has been excited among scholars in this city by the cablegram saying that Prof. Fendel Harris of Cambridge had reported to Prof. Nestle, at Tubingen, that he had discovered in the convent on Mount Sinai a palimpsest containing the complete Syrias text of the four Gospels. They unite in declaring that it is impossible to estimate the value of the find, should the palimpsest prove to be what it is described.

"The Gospels," said Dr. Cyrus Adler of the

palimpsest prove to be what it is described.

"The Gospels," said Ir. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, "it is believed wero originally written in a dialect current in Palestine, and especially in Guiliee, a mixture of the Hebrew and Syrhac. We know that it was not pure Hebrew. Irom the presence of such expressions as the one Christ used on the Cross. Eloi, Eloi, Iama Saissethani' My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?!, which is of Syrhan origin. So, over since the modern search for sources of the Scriptures began, it has been directed, in part, to the discovery of what was believed to be this original text of the Gospols. If that is what is now discovered, its value and importance cannot easily be estimated. The common version is from the Greek translations of the original.

"Prof. Harris, whom I know quite well," continued Dr. Adier. "Is particularly well qualified to indge of the authenticity and value of such a discovery, and if, indeed, he has reported the linding of the original text, I know he means what he says. He has berefore demonstrated the soundness of his judgment in these matters. Prof. Harris is something of an American, in fact most of his educational work has been done in the United States. He was an instructor in Johns Hopkins University for a time, and then went to Haverford College to fill the chair of Biblical literature, He retained his fellowship in Cambridge I niversity, however, and spent a portion of each year in study there. He is a casily the second Greek scholar of the country, his requisiting for antique manuscripts, and on one of them found in Egypt the apocalypse of Poter."

A REPUBLICAN REAPPOINTED,

Marshal Fricke of Texas Notified by Attor-San Antonio, April 10.-Paul Fricke, United States Marshal for the western district of Texas, whose commission expired March 27. the office having ocen vacant since that time. yesterday received the following letter:

yesterday received the following letter:

Paul Ficks, Sea Armets, Try.
Your appointment as Linical States Marshal by Justice Jackson mailed you to-day. Have boud prepared.

Olser, Attorney-General.

The appointment of Mr. Fricke, who is a Republican, to fill the temporary vacancy, has caused a set-sation among the Democrats, as they regard the action of Attorney-General Oliney to indicate that it will probably be set-eral months tefore the permanent appointment is made of a Democrat to the important office. The delay is caused by a hard fight that is being waged between the numerous applicants for the office.

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LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Secretary Morton Plans to Introduce Our Corn Products in Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 10. - Secretary Morton has determined to energize the corn propaganda in Europe. He invites the cooperation in this work of all manufacturers of corn products, from whom he desires, as a preliminary step, to obtain a full statement of the various kinds of products made from corn by the manufacturer in each State, with a brief statement as to characteristics and excellence. Senator Mattes of Nebrasks, having accepted the appointment proffered to him by the Secretary, will soon be in Washington for conference as to carrying on the work abroad. Secretary Morton proposes to broaden the scope of Mr. Mattes's work. Among other things, he will be instructed to ascertain whether it is not possible to secure a freer market for the sale of American tobacco in European countries. He will also investigate the subject of the sale of the American ment products in Germany and France, to ascertain whether this trade is not seriously impeded. in spite of the withdrawal of restrictions on our inspected ment products by those countries, by local or municipal regulations.

At the request of Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, his Government has deattache of the legation in Washington, and he few days. Capt. Mertyago is a naval Captain of the first rank. He was detailed, it is said, for the reason that the naval interests of this country are paramount to those of the army, at least so far as construction and improvement go, and the Russian Government desired to be represented here by a naval expert, but one who would, at the same time, be competent to observe and report on the progress of military achievement. The Russian Legation in Washington has not had a military attach for years.

fact," said Commissioner McDonald of the United States Fish Commission, just previous to his leaving for Chicago, "that a tourist can to his leaving for Chicago, "that a tourist can now drop his fly in almost any of the rivers and streams in the Yellowstone National Park and catch fish." Three years ago the waters in the Yellowstone Park, though they covered an area as large as the State of lihede Island, contained not a sign of any species of lish other than the native mountain trout. Commissioner McDonald, therefore, planted a different apecies in each basin, except in Lewis and Shoshone lakes, where but two species were placed. At least five of the species were placed. At least five of the species planted throve, and now the fish have multiplied to such an extent that the waters are alive with them. The authorities of the park will now permit specitsmen to drop their lines in almost any part of the reservation, and they are sure to be rewarded with good catches.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the new chief clerk of the State Department, is a gentleman of tended travel. He has accumulated a large collection of curios, interesting and valuable. All of these he has donated to the National Museum, and already two cases of them are on exhibition. As inplify as possible the remainder of the collection, which is quite extensive, will be displayed in the museum. This work is delayed for two reasons. One is that the World's Fair exhibits are not quite out of the way, and the other is the lack of available space in the building. In one of the cases now to be seen is what is probably the best collection in this country, if not in the world, of Thibetan religious emblems and articles of worship, taken from the temples of that country. The articles are of great intrinsic value, many of them being of pure gold. The other case contains articles composed of precious metals and stones used for personal adornment by the Thibetans. tended travel. He has accumulated a large

The steamer Washington took down to Norfolk last night ten homing pigeons owned by libbert B. Caverly of this city, this being their last flight from Hampton Roads prior to their liberation from the United States war vessels at sea after the review. The birds were liberated in the Roads at 7 A. M. to-day, and six of them arrived at their loft in this city at 11:40, making an average speed of 1:257 yards per minute, the distance being 200 miles. One of the first arrivals was the blue check hen "Madam Chestor" who flow from the practice ship Constellation at sea last aummer from a point over 200 miles from Washington, bearing a message from Commander Chester to his wife, which was delivered within six hours from the time the bird was liberated from the vessel. This bird has been out of training all this year and was put in for to-day's flight without previous training this season, and her quick return from such a long distance is considered remarkable by Prof. Mainon of the Naval Academy, who has these experiments in charge and who was at Mr. Caverly's loft when the birds came in to-day. The remaining four birds in to-day's flight returned before 3 P. M. Robert B. Caverly of this city, this being their

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

Explanation of the Delay in Exchanging Ratifications in St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The delay in the exchange of the ratifications of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia is doubtless due to the absence of the Czar from St. Petersburg. He is visiting his second son (George), who, on account of pulmonary weakness, is spending some time in the Caucassus Mountains in the Crimen. The Czarhad not seen him for some months, and in com-pany with his family went to pass the Russian Easter week with the invalid. He is at a great distance from St. Petersburg and means of communication are comparatively slow, mounted couriers being the most rapid. It is believed, however, that the Czar's authentibelieved, however, that the Czar's authentication of the lussian copy of the treaty is now in St. Peterseara, and that the formality of exchange will soon be enacted. The copy for the Czar's signature left St. Peterseara on the 3d inst., and should have returned there by this date. It may be, though, that the Czar's did not transact any business hat week, and if that should be soon for the exchange netually takes place.

The exchange of the treaty of extradition

takes place.

The exchange of the treaty of extradition with France, which was ratified at about the same time the linesten treaty was, has not yet been reported to the Department of State, although the American copy has been in Paris for some weeks. Sousa's Band and the Damrosch Orchestra Mr. Damrosch presented an interesting novelty in Music Hall last night, as a rounding

out of the season of Sunday night concerts. which practically closed the Sunday before, in an extra concert by the combined forces of the Symphony Orchestra and Sousa's new military band, admirably assisted by the singing of Miss Carlotta Maconda and Sig. Giusenpe Campanari. The stage was occupied by about 150 musicians, and the numbers in which both bands took part were excellently chosen. The bands took part were excellently chosen. The
"Battle Hymn" from "Rienzil" and the "Alda"
march were ustably effective.
Both organizations were also heard separately, under the baton of their respective
leaders. Sousn's land eaveed much applicate,
and well deserved it, and the Symphon, musiclaus were heard to the usual fine advantage.
Campanari well sustained the regulation he
has achieved during his short season in New
York and was everwhelmed with applicate,
and Kiss Maconda also sang in excellent style. Morses, Carringes, &c.

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Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood; Bannes Boggles, with four styles of bodies and the essies: Inding spring ever invented; arreys, lixiension Tops, and Ruggies; Two-twesters dat are absolutely first

from horse motion; Road Cartsinat are made BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST.

MRS. HOULIHAN'S CRIME. To be Tried for Killing Uarl Brauer, Her Neighbor, with an Axc.

ROME, N. Y., April 10.-To morrow afternoon will begin one of the most interesting marcer trials that was ever before the courts in Oncole county, when Mrs. Mary Hotilian, a German roman, aged 55 years, will be tried for the murder of Carl Brauer, near Verona last summer. Mrs. Houliban will not talk with any body about her case. Alone she remains in the women's corridor of the jail, with no companion except a little kitten, which was brought to her by her son whea she was first

nearcerated. She spends most of her time

knitting.

The murder for which Mrs. Houlthan is indicted is almost a parallel to the famous bruse. case in Herkimer county a few years ago. Mrs. Druse shot and killed her victim and burned the body in the cookstove. Mrs. Houlihan chopped Carl Brauer to death with an ax and scalded the remains with bolling water. This crime was committed on Saturday, July 30, 1842, at the little homestead of Mrs. Houlihan and her husband, near the village of Verona. Carl Brauer, the victim, was a goodnatured German, 04 years of age. He was twice married, but both his wives were lead, and he was living on his own farm with a family by the name of Pann. Sogood humored and pleasant was the old man that he was family by the name of Pann. Sogood humored and pleasant was the old man that he was familiarly called "Happy Carl," and his acquaintancs would as soon think that he could fly as that he would commit any serious crime. Carl's nearest neighbor were the Houlinans. Mr. Houlihan is a harmless man, but his wile was always considered a dangerous woman, she was strong, robust, and muscular, and she has teen known to have knocked out several nien in a tussle. At one time she attended a festival in Verona. It was at the time that the Rev. Father Kelley of Oneida had been mysteriously assaulted by an unknown man at his door. Mrs. Houlihan was intexicated, and she ran across the lawns with a krife, saying: "I want to kill the man that struck Father Kelley."

She had often drove people away from her house with a large cheesa knife. What occurred on the day she killed lirauer is only known to herself. According to her story, Brauer came to her house while she was chopping wood. He attempted to commit an assault upon her, and she resented and killed him. She said she then took the body and covered it up with a sheet, and went down to the village to do some trading. When her husband came home at night he advised her to notify the authorities. They went and told a Justice in Verona and she interned that a week before the murder lirauer went to yas the prosecution will argue that Brauer went to collect the money Mrs. Houlihans, and the head ease in Herkimer county a few years ago Mrs. Druse shot and killed her victim and

LAST WEEK OF THE LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, April 16.-The Legislature begins

the last week of its session to-morrow night. The most important bill to be considered in the Farquhar Blanket Ballot bill, which is a special order in the Senate for to-morrow night. The fate of the Personal Registration bill is about as uncertain as Senator Blood good's presence in the Senate the remaining days of the session. It is thought he will be well enough, however, to attend the sessions

well enough, however, to attend the sessions on Wednesday and Thursday. If he does appear those days an attempt may be made to pass the Fersonal Registration bill. If it is passed it must go back again to the Assembly for concurrence in the Senate's action in striking out the emblem provision.

The Senate is about up in its work, while the Assembly has several hundred bills on the calendar, nearly all of which are local ones. The legislation in the Assembly this week will be determined mainly by the Committee on Rules, which has the power to jump bills out of their regular order, and, under the gaise of special orders, pass them through the House on a moment's notice. There sessions of the House will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Supply bill is being considered in conference committee. The State Comptroller is engaged in the preparation of his financial statement, uponiwhich the State tax rate will be determined by the Legislature on Thursday. That will be about the lust legislation of the session.

He Peels His Disgrace Very Deeply, and

Sinc Sinc, April 10.-Carlyle W. Harris appears to have grown tired of reading, and spends what time he does not devote to attending to his correspondence in talking with murderers Rohl, Osmond, Geoghegan, and Pallister, and occasionally addressing some pleasantry to the guards on the death watch. Harris does not seem to pay much attention to his religious welfare. He treats Chapiain Weili pointely, but apparently does not value his religious instructions or conversation. A North Carolina tobacco manufacturer sent a package of smoking tobacco to Principal Recept Connaughton with a request that he present it to Harris and ascertain bis opinion of it. The letter says that the writer greatly sympathizes with Harris, and hopes that the tobacco will solace him until Gov. Flower acts favorably in his behalf. The tobacco will not be given to Harris, as nothing is given to men condemned to death that is not purchased by the prison authorities.

Col. William B. Hayes, the perjurer, is under Prison Physician Irvine's care in the loopital. He is theroughly broken down in spirits, and often he cries like an linant. Principal Recept Connaughton says that he has never seen a prisoner feed his disgrace so deeply. Justice Dykman has taken the papers and reserved his decision on a motion to release Hayes on ball pending an appeal for a new trial. pleasantry to the guards on the death watch.

Mrs. Barris in Northfield, Mass.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., April 16.-The mother of Carlyle W. Harris has moved to Northfield. where her daughter is in school. A petition headed by Evangelist Moody has been sent to Gov. Flower in behalf of Harris.

M". SLOCUM AND HIS BRIDE.

They Are Living Quietly at 527 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. . Miss Anna Louise Boyle, who was married in the Brooklyn Tabernaele to Clarence E. Slocum against the wishes, as It is said, of his father, Gen. Slocum, is the daughter of Mrs. father, Gen. Slocum, is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Boyle a widow who lives at 527 Pacido street, Brooklyn, it is said she was a telegraph operator. Her mother said has night a "Mr. Slocum met Annis at a social party one night and it was a case of love at first such Gen. Slocum never saw my daughter, but he has get one of her photographs. The teleft that Mr. Slocum went to his father's house after getting married is wrong. After the ceremony the young couple came home here to my house, and they have lived with me ever since. They did not go out of town, but have been living quietly here."

Mr. Slocum and his wife, she said, were out calling on some friends.

Fre 1: the Stadt Theatre Hullding. MILWAUEEE, Wis., April 16. - A fire started in the Stadt Theatre building on Onelda and Fast Water streets, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and before the flames were extinguished the building and its contents had been damaged to the extent of states. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but incendiarism is suspected.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. TOWN TALK!!

The great change in styles of FURNITURE that instaken place to the last few years has been brought about in great measure by GJO, C. PJINT (O. 154 West 14th st. whose continued supply of new designs at prives much below the nid stereotyted patterns that have been in use for years, mosting one mouse the durinsals of another, finishe as well as wal, has compelled all dealers to freshen up their slock as much as possible; but they are not able to keep up with the leaders, whose large corps of artists are happy in their new samples of unique and tasteful shapes, combined with economy of cost of manufacture and darability. They are doubless greatly belied by the pariets of

the house, being, as a rule persons of excellent las's who have been drawn together by being able to get their ideas carried out, instead of having communicate stuff only to choose from It is marveilous how cheuply they can sell fine, artistic goods,